

brown stripe; two brown blotches on the dorsal portions of the mesepisternum; propleura dark. Halteres pale, the knobs light yellow. Legs with the coxæ yellow, the fore coxæ infuscated; trochanters pale; femora yellow, the tips conspicuously dark brown; tibiæ light brown, the tips conspicuously blackened; posterior tibiæ swollen at tips and more extensively blackened; tarsi brown. Wings with a faint grayish tinge, the extreme base more yellowish; a large, dark brown blotch at *r-m*, suffusing the adjoining veins of the cord, interrupted at *m-cu*; a smaller brown blotch beyond midlength of *M*; veins narrowly and somewhat indistinctly seamed with dark brown, more heavily along  $R_4^+5$ ; anal angle faintly clouded; veins dark brown. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending a short distance before the origin of *Rs*,  $Sc_2$  far from its tip,  $Sc_1$  alone nearly equal to the first section of *Rs*; basal section of *Rs* long, straight; *r-m* connecting with *Rs* far before its fork, the second section of *Rs* being longer than *r-m*;  $R_2^+3$  gently arcuated; forks of *M* widely divergent; *m-cu* about equal to *r-m*.

Abdomen brown, darker apically; basal sternites and lateral portions of the basal tergites obscure yellow.

*Habitat*.—New Zealand (South Island).

*Holotype*, male, Charteris Bay, Banks Peninsula, Canterbury, September 4, 1921 (J. W. Campbell).

*Paratopotypes*, 6 males.

The specimens were in small swarms over a stream.

## AN UNDESCRIBED NET-WINGED MIDGE FROM JAPAN

(*Diptera*, *Blepharoceridæ*)

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

There has been but a single species of net-winged midge described from the Japanese Empire. It was with great interest, therefore, that the writer discovered a second species in a collection of Tipuloidea sent to the writer for determination by Dr. T. Shiraki, Chief Entomologist of Formosa. The writer is indebted to Dr. Shiraki for the privilege of studying this fly,

the type of which has been returned to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Taihoku.

***Blepharocera shirakii***, new species.

General coloration black, the mouthparts and base of antenna pale; wings subhyaline, iridescent; veins dark brown.

*Male*.—Length, 6.2 mm.; wing, 7.8 mm.

Mouthparts reddish; palpi pale brown. Antennæ with the scape and base of the first flagellar segment nearly glabrous, obscure yellow; remainder of the flagellum dark brown, densely pubescent. Head black, the ocelli conspicuously light yellow; eyes hairy.

Mesonotum dull black without distinct pale markings other than a faint reddish tinge between the usual median and lateral praescutal stripes. Pleura dark, obscure yellow beneath the wing-root. Halteres yellow, the knobs brown. Legs with the fore coxæ dark, the remaining coxæ obscure yellow; trochanters yellow; remainder of the legs brown, the femoral bases obscure yellow. Wings subhyaline, iridescent; veins dark brown. Venation as in the genus; a small chitinized knot in the anal angle of the wing.

Abdominal tergites dark brownish black, the sternites much paler, especially at the base of each segment. Hypopygium black.

*Habitat*.—Japan (Honshu).

Holotype, male, Tokumoto, Province of Shinano, July 12, 1918 (T. Shiraki).

This interesting net-winged midge is named in honor of the collector, Dr. T. Shiraki, to whom I am indebted for many favors.

*Blepharocera shirakii* is the second species of net-winged midge to be described from Japan. The *Liponeura infuscata* Matsumura (Thousand Insects of Japan, Additamenta 2, pp. 443, 444, Pl. 24, fig. 7, 1916) is a very different species whose true generic position is very doubtful. The only regional *Blepharocera* is *B. indica* Brunetti (Records Indian Museum, vol. 4, p. 316, 1911) from the Simla district of Northern India.

From Brunetti's description and figure it appears almost certain that his fly is a *Philorus* rather than a *Blepharocera*. His statement (Fauna of British India, Diptera Nematocera, p. 156, 1912), "The 4th, 5th, and 6th veins spring almost simultaneously from a common stem quite near the base of the wing," can mean nothing else than that the basal section of  $M_3$  is preserved, this being the generic character of *Philorus* Kellogg. The rather indifferent figure supplied by Brunetti in the last reference mentioned would bear this out. The species *Philorus bionis* Agharkar (Records Indian Museum, vol. 10, p. 160, 1914) is specifically distinct from *P. indica*.

## NEW SPECIES OF LITHOSIIDAE FROM THE ORIENTAL REGION

(*Lepidoptera*)

By W. SCHAUS

*Tigrioides soror*, new species.

*Female*.—Palpi black fringed below with whitish buff. Head pale yellow. Collar and thorax light buff; black points on front of patagia. Abdomen capucine orange; a whitish gray patch dorsally at base; a sublateral series of black spots. Legs pale buff at base, the tibiæ almost entirely and tarsi black. Fore wings light buff with faint darker streaks along median and submedian fold; two postmedial black spots above and below submedian vein. Hind wings pale maize yellow, the termen narrowly and cilia darker. Wings below maize yellow, the termen of fore wing narrowly fuscous, the costa of hind wing narrowly orange yellow.

Expanse, 48 mm.

*Habitat*.—Mt. Salak, Java.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 25154, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Collected by Bryant and Palmer.

Nearest *T. puncticollis* Butler.

*Tigrioides luzonensis*, new species.

*Female*.—Palpi avellaneous above, buff yellow below. Head